This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives prompt accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor everywhere in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Time is short; your obligations are infinite.—Masaliton.

WHOLE NO. 1469 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 23

FACING the FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

According to the newspapers, the Administration prefers to stand pat on the Wagner Act, believing the appointment of William M. Leiserson to the Labor Board will make everything hunky-dory. The Administration's position, as expressed by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, appears to be something like this:

"The Wagner Act itself is perfectly all right. Only in its administration have headaches occurred. The appointment of Leiserson provides an effective headache powder."

We can subscribe to part of this reasoning. We agree that the fundamental principles of the Wagner Act are entirely sound and must be retained. We earnestly hope that the appointment of Mr. Leiserson will have a salutary effect on the Labor Board.

BUT—

But you don't have to be a physician to know that headache powders do not cure headaches. They sometimes provide temporary relief. Headaches are a symptom of something seriously wrong. The proper method of procedure is to determine what is wrong and after the diagnosis to apply the indicated remedy.

In the first place, it must be remembered that the appointment of Mr. Leiserson was a somewhat reluctant concession on the part of the Administration. Away back in August, 1935, President Green made a special visit to Hyde Park to protest against the reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the Board. A few days later the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor sent a telegram to President Roosevelt backing up his protest unanimously in strong terms. Nevertheless Donald Wakefield Smith was reappointed. He continued to serve for many months and his baneful pro-C. I. O. influence affected many decisions of the Labor Board. It was not until Congress convened and it became apparent that Donald Wakefield Smith could not obtain confirmation by the Senate that he was thrown into the discard and Mr. Leiserson ranged in his place.

This represented a distinct triumph for the American Federation of Labor. But it must be remembered that the Labor Board has three members and a huge staff. Mr. Leiserson has only one vote. Simple arithmetic would indicate that he alone could not effect a change in the Board's pro-C. I. O. policies. Administration spokesmen have, however, given assurance that the psychological effect of the replacement of Donald Wakefield Smith by Mr. Leiserson will confound simple arithmetic. Maybe. We hope so. We assume that this psychological effect will in any way alter the virulent pro-C. I. O. bias of Board Member Edwin S. Smith? No, no, no, No! Or of Chairman Madden? Perhaps.

MAYBE AND PERHAPS—

Having already found that headache powders may give temporary relief but no cure, we can place no reliance on a prescription compounded of such uncertain factors as "maybe" and "perhaps."

The patient (Labor Board) is seriously ill. It is suffering from an acute case of CIOitis. The patient's constitution (Wagner Act) is rugged. But unless the disease is promptly checked, the still healthy organic structure may weaken and collapse. Already anti-labor legislation has been passed in several States and the Wagner Act itself may be obliterated in another year or two unless the infection gnawing at its vitals is eliminated at once.

Therefore we prescribe as a cure the immediate enactment of the Wagner Act amendments sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and introduced in both Houses of Congress by Senator Walsh and Representative Barden.

These amendments would protect the integrity of craft unions, prevent the Board from tossing A. F. of L. contracts out the window on flimsy pretexts and lay down the rules of the game so that no Labor Board, regardless of the political predilections of its members, could favor any particular labor organization.

Passage of these amendments will certainly restore the patient to health and vigor and wipe out the cause of the headaches.

THEY WANT SARSAPARILLA—

Apparently the patient doesn't like the taste of this medicine. Neither do the Communist and C. I. O. bugs who are thriving on the patient's disease. They have set up a howl in the usual manner. The more timid doctors on Capitol Hill are hesitant about administering the dose. The policy of such milquetoast lawmakers is "let's wait till next year and see." The patient will get cured without medicine."

This course is just as dangerous for the doctors as for the patient. What do the Members of Congress have to fear from the C. I. O.? Political reprisals? The political impotency of the C. I. O. was demonstrated for all the world to see in the last elections. Out of 45 Congressmen blacklisted by the C. I. O. 41 were re-elected and only one defeated, and by a narrow margin by an opponent with Townsend Plan support. The C. I. O. cut no ice in his defeat.

Canvasses undertaken in both Houses of Congress show that there are majorities in favor of the amendments and that they will be adopted at this session if Congress is permitted to vote on them. Delay can only result in the need to the desperate and dangerous strategy of delay. We use the word "dangerous" advisedly. Because we feel it is much safer to have the Act conservatively amended by a liberal Congress than to take a chance on having it dismembered and destroyed by a reactionary Congress later.

So our advice to the doctors in charge is: there is no time to lose. Get busy and do it. Do it now. Do your duty. If necessary grab the patient by the nose and pour the medicine down. In no time the headaches will disappear, the symptoms will thank you for your decisive action, and the public will be overjoyed. The Wagner Act will begin to function as it was meant to. Labor-industrial relations all over the country will improve. And the entire nation will benefit.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

Bakery Union Sends Cake to Mrs. Roosevelt In Honor of King George and Queen Elizabeth

Washington D. C., June 7 (AFLWNS).—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today presented to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on behalf of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, a masterpiece of the confectioner's art in the form of a massive cake as a token of good will toward King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England.

The relationship of bakers to the British dates back to the early three hundred and fifty years ago when, in 1590, the Company of White Bread Bakers of London were given letters patent entitling them to a coat of arms. Since the national union is both the United States and Canada, it seems fitting for us to make this expression of good will and peace in honor of the King and Queen of Canada," said Mr. Myrup.

The cake just four feet high and is surmounted by a replica of the British Crown, complete with studded jewels, resting on a red satin pillow. The cake is flanked on both sides by panels on which Clement has sculptured the coat of arms of the English White Bread Bakers and the coat of arms forming the union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America.

"As an international union covering both the United States and Can-

A. A. Myrup, secretary-treasurer of the Bakery Workers, praised the work of Clement, of Washington, who carried out the design, as one of the finest examples of the confectioners' art in the history of baking.

The cake stands over four feet high and is surmounted by a replica of the British Crown, complete with studded jewels, resting on a red satin pillow. The cake is flanked on both sides by panels on which Clement has sculptured the coat of arms of the English White Bread Bakers and the coat of arms forming the union label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America.

"As an international union covering both the United States and Canada, it seems fitting for us to make this expression of good will and peace in honor of the King and Queen of Canada," said Mr. Myrup.

A. F. of L. Aids Commercial Telegraphers In Organizing Employes of Western Union

New York and Chicago Campaigns Add Many Workers to Union's Membership Roll.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Two additional organizers are being assigned by the American Federation of Labor to help the Associated Commercial Telegraphers' Union in its campaign to organize the Western Union Telegraph Company, it was announced here by Frank B. Powers, international president.

"The campaigns in New York and Chicago have been highly successful," Mr. Powers said.

"Since organizers were first assigned in March by both the A. F. of L. and the C. T. U., the Western Union employes have shown increased interest in affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and withdrawing from the 'company union.'

"We now have two organizers on the job in Chicago, under the leadership of A. F. of L. Organizer John Schreier, together with numerous volunteer workers.

"In New York, under direction of A. F. of L. Organizer Rose Sullivan, we have had three organizers since March, and by the end of this week two additional ones will be added.

"The first conference with the Western Union to discuss an agreement covering Washington, D. C., Western Union workers was held on May 24th. The conference marked the first time in history that Western Union officials have ever sat down with a bona fide union committee to discuss an agreement."

A. F. of L. Favors La Follette Bill Banning Oppressive Labor Practices

Green Says Enactment of Measure Will Outlaw the Use of Labor Spies, Strikebreaking Agencies, Privately Paid Armed Guards Off An Employer's Premises, and Industrial Munitions; Cites Instances Where Anti-Union Employers Have Maintained Standing Armies Composed of Gangsters to Shoot Strikers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor gave the unqualified support of the A. F. of L. to the Oppressive Labor Practices Bill introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin designed to prohibit the despicable and wholly un-American utilization by many anti-union employers of labor spies, strike-breakers, strike-breaking agencies, armed guards when absent from the employer's premises, and industrial munitions in their warfare against the legitimate and just demands of the workers.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in support of the bill and urging its immediate enactment by Congress, Mr. Green said subversive employers have used the notorious practices which the measure would prohibit in their fight against the legal rights of the workers to organize and improve their living standards by collective bargaining.

As outstanding illustrations of the use by employers of labor spies, strike-breakers, strike-breaking agencies, industrial munitions, armed guards equipped with machine guns, sawed-off shot guns, gas cannon, and many other similar practices designed to weaken trade unions and defeat strikes, Mr. Green cited the Textile Strike of 1934, the Remington Rand Strike, and the Black & Decker Electric Company Strike, together with undisputed revelations regarding the spy system used by the Railroad Audit and Inspection Company and the strike-breaking activities of Paul Bergoff.

The text of Mr. Green's statement to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor follows:

"On April 4, 1936, I testified concerning the necessity for an investigation into the intolerable practices indulged in by numerous employers designed to frustrate collective bargaining and resulting in the abrogation of labor's right to freedom of speech and assembly.

"For more than fifty years labor has suffered from oppressive practices designed to combat organization by workers to improve their working and living standards. The nature of these practices is almost unbelievable. It is hardly conceivable that they took place in a free country.

"The disclosures made in the four reports of the Civil Liberties Committee are startling. They reveal a condition, not only of highly organized opposition to the principles of collective bargaining, but an opposition characterized by the use and maintenance of private armies of thugs, gunmen, spies, equipped and trained to do battle against attempts on the part of workers to organize for collective bargaining.

"Such conditions tend to develop class hatred, incite violence and promote widespread industrial strife. The continuation of such conditions is unthinkable in this country; they must be ended not only for the purpose of

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GREEN ASKS GOV. JAMES TO VETO PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-LABOR BILL

Measure Enacted by Legislature Attacks Collective Bargaining, Legalizes Company Unions, Restores Injunctions in Labor Disputes, and Contains a "Labor Philosophy Which Harks Back to the Days of Slavery," He Declares.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a telegram to Governor James of Pennsylvania urging him to veto the new labor bill adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bill was condemned by Mr. Green as a vicious anti-labor measure which nullifies in several respects the fundamental guarantees contained in the original Pennsylvania State Labor Relations Act, seriously impairs the rights of all working men and women in self-organization and collective bargaining, gives the aspect of legality to the notorious company unions, and brings back to life the infamous injunction in labor disputes.

Analyzes Measure

Mr. Green made public the following analysis of the measure pointing out its more serious defects:

"Section 5, paragraph 5 of the bill just passed provides for 'employee' unfair labor practices. All such practices are now covered by the general laws of Pennsylvania. To include them in the State Labor Relations Act is to destroy the equality of bargaining power between employer and employee which the original Act established.

Permits Company Unions

"Section 7 (c) amends the present law so as to provide for employer petitions and mandatory certifications by employers. This will permit employers to foster company unions and demand certification when legitimate labor organization has just started, thereby thwarting the efforts of organized labor to lawfully unionize employees.

"The same section requires that representatives be certified for at least a term as is provided in a contract. Thus an employer can make a contract with a company union for ten years, and certification must be had for that same period. This, too, will have the effect of thwarting legitimate labor organization.

"Section 8 (d) accords the employer the right of appeal in representation cases. Since the employer

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Wisconsin Labor Withdraws Suit Challenging Catlin Act Validity

Judge Padway Tells Court Action to Test Constitutionality of Notorious Anti-Picketing Measure Is Unnecessary Following Pledge of Authorities That Criminal Prosecutions Will Not Be Instituted For Violation of the Law.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Corporation Counsel L. O'Boyle, corporation counsel for Milwaukee County, informed Circuit Judge Otto H. Breidenbach that no criminal prosecutions will be attempted and no arrests made under the Catlin "stranger picketing" law enacted by the recent session of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Confronted with this declaration, Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the Federation of Labor which had instituted proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law, withdrew its petition for declaratory relief from criminal actions under the measure.

The suit of the State Federation of Labor was thereupon dismissed on motion of the Federation's attorney, Joseph A. Padway, who is also general counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Padway told Judge Breidenbach that the suit had become unnecessary because of the assurance given by the defendant authorities that no arrests would be made under the law.

The assurances against arrest were given for the attorney general by Ward Rector, assistant attorney general; Arthur Rychlem, assistant city attorney, for Chief of Police Joseph Klucheesky, and by Corporation Counsel Oliver L. O'Boyle, for District Attorney Herbert J. Steffes, and Sheriff Edward J. Mitten.

After the assurances given by them

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U. S. Circuit Court Condemns Labor Board's Favoritism For the C. I. O. and Its Prejudice Against the A. F. of L.

Holds That Order Requiring Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company to Recognize C. I. O. Union As Sole Collective Bargaining Agent When the A. F. of L. Union Presented Undisputed Claim That It Represented a Large Majority of the Employes Was Arbitrary and Unfair, and Directs That an Election Be Held in Accordance With the Provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

"Again the Wisdom of the Courts Has Prevented Nullification of the National Labor Relations Act by the Labor Board," Green Declares; "How Long Are We Going to Have to Cope with Such Arbitrary and Unreasonable Rulings By the Board?" He Asks; "This Case Offers Compelling Evidence of the Imperative Need for Immediate Enactment of the Amendments to the Act Sponsored by the American Federation of Labor."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Judicial Circuit has handed down a decision overruling the order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of Missouri to recognize the C. I. O. Shoe Workers Union in face of the undisputed claim of the A. F. of L. Shoe Workers Union that it represented a majority of the workers in the plant. Confronted with this fact, the Appeals Court ordered the Labor Board to hold an election to ascertain, in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Relations Act, the wishes of the employes.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the significance of the Circuit Court of Appeals decision, which, he said, gives convincing evidence of the urgent necessity for the immediate passage by Congress of the National Labor Relations Act amendments approved by the American Federation of Labor:

"Another glaring example of attempts by the National Labor Relations Board to further the interests of the C. I. O. in flagrant disregard of the letter and spirit of the National Labor Relations Act has been exposed and stopped by the courts.

"The case involved the employes of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company at its Union, Missouri, plant and the decision against the Board was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (8th circuit) May 31.

"On June 18, 1937, the United Shoe Workers of America (CIO), Local No. 125, filed a complaint against the company, charging unfair labor practices. The National Labor Relations Board on Nov. 23, 1938, a year and a half later, found the complaint justified and ordered the company to deal exclusively with the C. I. O. union.

"However, during the year and a half interim a switch in the union affiliation of the affected employes occurred. In August, 1938, Local 176 of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (A. F. of L.) advised the Board that a large majority of the employes had affiliated with that organization and demanded an election. The petition was ignored.

"Another petition filed on Oct. 26 likewise was ignored.

"A month later, the Board in its decision stated that its reason for dismissing the petitions was that there was no change in the identity of the representation of a majority since that time (June, 1937) was immaterial' because the purpose of its order was to restore the 'status quo as it existed prior to the unfair labor practices.'

"The Circuit Court denounced the Board's action in scathing terms. Its decision pointed out that A. F. of L. union's claim to representing 70 per cent of the company's employes at the time the Board finally decided the case has not been disputed. The court decision said further:

"'We are of the view that it would be arbitrary and unfair and not in keeping with either the letter or the spirit of the Act, to require the employer and its employes to conduct their negotiations through an agency that's fairly representing a majority of the employes. In the face of the record as it stands, it cannot be assumed that the Union (CIO) is now the certified bargaining agency of the employes, but the showing made, as it stands without dispute, is at least sufficient to require investigation and to cause a court of equity to inquire whether an order requiring both the employer and the employes to recognize the Union (CIO) as the bargaining agency should be enforced in the face of circumstances making such enforcement unwise, if not illegal.'

"This is what the court said. And on these grounds it set aside the Board's order requiring the employer to deal exclusively with the C. I. O. union and directed the Board to hold an election to determine which union the majority of the employes want to represent them.

"AGAIN THE WISDOM OF THE COURTS HAS PREVENTED NULLIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT BY THE LABOR BOARD. HOW LONG ARE WE GOING TO HAVE TO COPE WITH SUCH ARBITRARY AND UNREASONABLE RULINGS BY THE BOARD? THIS CASE OFFERS COMPELLING EVIDENCE OF THE IMPERATIVE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR."

A. F. of L. RESTORES AUTO UNION CHARTER

Green Says Reaffiliated Unit Has Complete Autonomy, Together With Self-Government and Self-Determination "Substituted For Dictatorship and Domination From Outside Sources"; Jurisdiction Adjusted.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented the restored A. F. of L. charter of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America to Homer Martin, president of the International Union, at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. here on June 6.

Mr. Martin, accompanied by Fred Durance, George Kiebler and Peter G. Noll, members of the Automobile Workers Executive Board, came to Washington from Detroit to receive the charter following a referendum of the union's members in which out of 70,354 votes cast, 66,768 favored reaffiliation and 3,570 opposed.

GREEN'S STATEMENT

In announcing the restoration of the charter, Mr. Green issued the following statement:

"The United Automobile Workers' Union, as represented by President Homer Martin and his associates, voted to come back home to the American Federation of Labor. The vote was most decisive, as well as significant.

"In conformity with the decision of the United Automobile Workers' Union, the original charter of affiliation was returned and that means the United Automobile Workers, as represented by Mr. Homer Martin and his associates, have again become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Complete Autonomy Granted

"With the return of this American Federation of Labor charter to the International Union United Automobile Workers of America goes a full and complete grant of absolute autonomy in the administration and control of the organization. Thus, self-government and self-determination on the part of the officers and members of the United Automobile Workers will be substituted for dictatorship and domination from outside sources. The United Automobile Workers' Union will be a self-governing body. This rule will be applied in the framing of policies and in the exercise of its administrative policies.

"There are many indications that thousands of automobile workers, who resent being used in the furtherance of any organization operative program, will become identified with this rebuilt American Federation of Labor International Union.

Sanctity of Contracts Emphasized

"They wish to become identified with a movement which emphasizes the virtue and value of collective bargaining, the religious observance of contracts negotiated through collective bargaining, and the substitution of stability for chaos and uncertainty in industrial relationships.

"The American Federation of Labor regards contracts entered into between employers and employes as sacred and binding, calling for the observance of every provision of the contract entered into. We are unalterably opposed to a policy of deception wherein workers are called upon to violate contracts honorably entered into in order to further the cause of some peculiarly destructive political and economic philosophy.

"The United Automobile Workers will to come home to the House of Labor and become a part of the American Federation of Labor. We will be accorded a warm and hearty welcome."

At his request Governor Mr. Green stated that all matters of jurisdiction in connection with the United Automobile Workers Union had been satisfactorily adjusted.

(For earlier story see Page Two)

HANDBAG UNION WINS PAY BOOST FOR 700

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Newark, N. J.—Officials of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that the union had renewed its contracts with the R & K Leather Goods Company, Inc., of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and the Leather Fabrics Creations, Inc., of Trenton, New Jersey.

These two firms employ over 700 pocketbook workers and are among the largest firms in the pocketbook industry.

The contract with the R & K Leather Goods Company, Inc., provides for an increase of $1 per week in August for the workers in the lower paid bracket. In October the union is to resume negotiations with the firm for a general increase in wages for all workers.

The contract with the Leather Fabrics Creations, Inc., provides for an immediate increase of $1 per week to

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Labor Board's Bias For the C. I. O. Revealed in Steamship Company Case

Despite Adverse Court Decisions, the Labor Relations Act Administrators Disregard Another A. F. of L. Agreement.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board, notwithstanding all its denials of bias, has just rendered another indefensible and unjustifiable order in favor of the C. I. O. Seamen's Union. The Board's latest manifestation of bias arose out of a union rivalry on one of the ships of the South Atlantic Steamship Company of Savannah, Georgia.

On two previous occasions, i.e., in the case of the P. and O. Steamship Company of Tampa and in the case of the Waterman Steamship Corporation of Mobile, these similar orders favoring the C. I. O. Seamen's Union were rendered, the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Board wholly and completely. In the P. and O. Steamship Company case the Board appealed to the Supreme Court, but the highest court in the land refused to review the case.

However, adverse court decisions seem to have no effect whatever upon the prejudiced members of the Board. Donald Wakefield Smith, who has since been relieved of his job as a Board member, joined with Chairman Madden and the other Smith in the latest official expression of C. I. O. bias.

The Board, in the case of the South Atlantic Steamship Company, again disregarded an existing contract between the Company and an A. F. of L. Seamen's Union. The Board also again declared by inference that notwithstanding the expiration of shipping articles the master of the ship cannot rid himself of the old crew—as long as they are C. I. O. members.

There is no doubt whatever among those who have followed the trend of the Board's inane maritime decisions that the courts will promptly write another stinging rebuke similar in language to previous reversals in which the Board was told that its findings were "based on suspicion and not on evidence."

GUARANTEED WAGES WON BY SCOTCH FISHERMEN

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Guaranteed weekly wages for a portion of the year have been secured by Scottish herring fishermen according to the wage plan introduced by several branches of the Scottish Herring Producers Association, under which boat owners are enabled to guarantee 13 shillings a week, plus food, to dock hands not exceeding 7 in number.

The plan applies to the crews of all drifters and motor boats of fifty feet over-all length, and will operate for eleven weeks. During that time each will contribute 30 shillings a week in the case of drifters and 20 shillings in the case of motor boats.

A. F. of L. Favors La Follette Bill Banning Oppressive Labor Practices

Continued from Page 1)

restoring civil liberties to workers and of establishing and maintaining industrial peace, but also to protect the very foundations of democracy.

EMPLOYERS' ARSENALS FILLED WITH DEATH-DEALING EQUIPMENT

When, as the evidence before your Committee discloses, the hiring of private police reaches the point where a single employer in one plant maintains a standing army of some 400 guards; when a single employer is found to own an arsenal of firearms, including machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and long range gas cannons; when, as in the Textile Strike of 1934, a strike-breaking agency is permitted to use channels of interstate commerce to transport into the strike area more than 200 thugs, gangsters and recruited from a number of our larger cities, as in the case of Railroad Audit and Inspection Company; and when it is brought to light that these professional spy agencies send their trained "operatives" into American Federation of Labor Unions to become affiliated with such unions, some of whom have managed to reach high positions in various local unions, all for the purpose of disrupting and sabotaging our unions, then it is high time that Congress intercede to prevent this type of criminal activities.

USE OF THUGS AND STRIKE-BREAKERS BY REMINGTON RAND COMPANY

It is not my purpose to consume the time of the committee by relating specific instances of oppressive practices that have been done in the exhaustive report of the Civil Liberties Committee. Yet I deem it appropriate to mention the Remington Rand case.

Although this recent occurrence, it involved several thousand American Federation of Labor workers. The practices indulged in had for their purpose the thwarting of the rights of workers and the laws of the United States, particularly the National Labor Relations Act.

The story of the Remington Rand industrial struggle is one of the darkest chapters in the history of labor relations.

The mass employment of thugs, professional spies, and strike-breakers such as the notorious Paul Bergoff, the attempts to bribe union leaders and influence public opinion through the notorious Mohawk formula to industrial relations are matters of official record.

Carefully planned scenes of disorder and violence were staged, to be described to the public as riots, to manufacture public opinion hostile to the strikers.

All of these acts committed in flagrant violation of the law were but an attempt to negative the simple right of the employes to meet with their employer in conference and bargain collectively through chosen representatives with regard to wages, hours and working conditions.

Although ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to cease and desist from engaging in these unlawful acts, the Rand firm contemptuously refused to obey this mandate.

BLACK AND DECKER ELECTRIC COMPANY GANGSTERS FIRE ON PICKETS

I desire to mention but one other occurrence of recent times involving an International Association of Machinists local in the Black & Decker Electric Company plant at Kent, Ohio. The details are recorded in full in the report of the Civil Liberties Committee.

The admissions of the employer and his agents in this case are amazing. This employer bought and paid for the services of a strike-breaking agency and gave it free rein to do whatever it pleased in order to break a strike.

Fifty guns were recruited from the Mahoning Valley district and while three pickets were peacefully patrolling the plant these thugs were transported to the scene in trucks, and without warning they fired from sawed-off shotguns on the three pickets, severely injuring them.

The community was so aroused that 2,000 farmers and townspeople assembled at the plant and battled with gangsters until the sheriff entered the plant and disarmed them.

BILL LISTS FOUR OPPRESSIVE LABOR PRACTICES

It was discovered too that one of these spies had joined the union and endeavored to incite the union members to commit violence, which the regular union members refused to do.

In view of the record no one can deny the existence of these conditions. Their extreme extent has been testified to and admitted by certain employers and their agents.

The Oppressive Labor Practices Bill is designed to prevent and outlaw such practices in the future. I am convinced that this bill will, if enacted into law, effectively accomplish its purpose. The bill is careful to catalogue the four principal types of oppressive labor practices—the use of labor spies, the use of strike-breaking agencies by any private person, the armed guards off an employer's premises, and the use of industrial munitions—and to describe them so as to effectively outlaw the most flagrant of such practices.

This is done without in any way infringing upon the exercise of the right of an employer to manage his own business and to protect his property.

I can state that labor, in so far as it is represented by the American Federation of Labor, is unqualifiedly in favor of the proposed legislation,—both Title I, containing the new labor relations law, which is now discussed, and Title II which prevents the paradoxical situation of the Federal Government supporting the condemned practices by contracting for the supplies and for the construction of public works with employers engaged in such activities.

The Civil Liberties Committee has conducted an exhaustive investigation. It has discovered practices and conditions of a truly shocking nature.

The remedy is prescribed in S. 1970 and it is now up to Congress to see that the bill is enacted into law. I earnestly urges the favorable consideration of this bill.

For over forty years labor has requested and entreated Congress to take cognizance of similar abuses so that it might provide a remedy. The bill is a necessary complement to other labor legislation which has been enacted during the last few years.

VIOLENCE INCITED, SPIES PLACED IN LABOR UNIONS

If workers are to receive the full benefit of those laws according them the right of self determination and self organization, then the enactment of this law is imperative. An additional reason for this legislation lies in the indirect effect of these practices. Despite the fact that these acts are crafty devices adopted by these criminal agencies so as to make it appear that the workers are responsible for the depredations and criminal acts committed by the agents themselves.

In almost all instances where armed guards or spies have been hired through strike-breaking agencies it has been the policy of such operators to discredit the labor organization involved in the particular controversy by every means possible.

Disorderly and violent acts were often deliberately committed by such strike-breakers for the purpose of blaming strikers for such acts, and likewise the strikers were at times incited to violence by the commission of outrages against them or their families.

Further, spies placed in labor organizations have in times of strikes done all in their power to encourage and arouse members of an organization to commit disorderly acts with the intention of discrediting the labor organizations and prolonging their own employment.

It is these discrediting tactics more than anything else which have given rise to the recent tendency in several States to enact anti-labor legislation. The legislation recently passed in Oregon, Wisconsin, and some parts of California are examples. In those States thirty years of progress has been undone in a single legislative term.

Another indirect result of these practices is the creation of an atmosphere of suspicion and embitterment between employer and employes. The creation of such an atmosphere is highly detrimental to the policy of collective bargaining as a means of settling labor disputes. It is obvious that effective bona fide bargaining is possible only in an atmosphere of good faith, mutual trust free from hatreds inspired for commercial gain.

A more concrete result of this type of activity will be the possible turning of the millions of dollars annually spent on labor spies, armed guards and industrial munitions, into increased wages for workers.

S. 1970 ESTABLISHES NO NEW GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY. ITS TERMS ARE SIMPLE, ITS PROHIBITIONS DIRECT; AND ITS PENALTIES EXPLICIT. THERE IS NO REASON WHY THIS LEGISLATION CANNOT BE PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS. IT OUGHT TO BE DONE. IT IS THE SINCERE HOPE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR THAT IT WILL BE DONE.

Council on Unemployment Compensation Appointed by Labor Commissioner of Georgia

Atlanta, Ga. (AFLWNS).—Commissioner [illegible] has announced the appointment of a State Council on Unemployment Compensation, which will discussing [illegible] old discussing [illegible] Unemployment Compensation for the benefit of [illegible] industrial workers, [illegible] Georgia.

[illegible] whose creation is provided [illegible] Unemployment Compensation Act [illegible] and employers [illegible] The employes [illegible] Ga.

[illegible] W. C. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; [illegible] Compensation, [illegible] Georgia Federation of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.; [illegible] Atlanta, State at Large; Charles B. [illegible] Gramling, president Georgia Federation of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.; [illegible] Kendrick, associate editor Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.; [illegible] N. Puckett, [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.; [illegible] Warren, Ga.; [illegible] J. C. McGarrah, labor representative, [illegible] Jones, City Attorney, Augusta, Ga.; [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.; Earl Collier, [illegible] Augusta Herald, Augusta, Ga.; [illegible] Ga.

Under the law members of the council will receive no salary for their services, but will be reimbursed for any necessary expenses.

AUTO WORKERS VOTE 20 TO 1 FOR A. F. L.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—The members of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America, headed by Homer Martin, voted approximately 20 to 1 against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, according to the tabulation of the recent referendum made public by the officials of the International Union.

The poll showed that of 70,354 votes cast, 66,764 favored reaffiliation and 3,570 opposed.

Green Is Notified

Upon receipt of the report of the rank and file committee announcing the result of the balloting, President Homer Martin, Fred Durrance, George Addes, and Peter Di Noto, members of the International Executive Board, who acted as a committee on referendum, sent this telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

"The rank and file committee has just completed official tabulation of the referendum vote on the question of reaffiliation of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America with the American Federation of Labor.

"It is a real pleasure to announce that more than seventy thousand members participated in this international referendum of our membership.

"Nearly sixty-seven thousand voted for reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

"It is interesting and gratifying to note that an overwhelming majority of those voting verified the constant position of our international executive board for reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

"Thus by the democratic choice of the membership of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America we shall become a part of the great body of recognized responsible and respected organized labor.

"We, the committee selected by the international executive board, request a conference with you Tuesday, June 13, 1939, for the purpose of confirming our reaffiliation and receiving our charter of affiliation."

Mr. Martin announced the receipt of the following telegram from President Green:

"I equally appreciate the information submitted in your telegram. Accept my thanks for same.

"The returns of the referendum vote taken by the United Automobile Workers of America are ample to indicate desire and determination to return home to the American Federation of Labor. They will be accorded a hearty welcome.

"I will be pleased to meet you and your committee here Tuesday."

A.F.I. WINS AGREEMENT WITH DAM CONTRACTOR

Reading, Calif. (AFLWNS).—The American Federation of Labor unions in San Francisco have negotiated an exclusive contract with C. G. Clifford, contractor, on a $1,222,000 project for re-location of a unit of the Southern Pacific tracks around the Shasta Dam Reservoir. The agreement provides that the employment of 100 per cent A. F. of L. members. The announcement was made at union headquarters here.

The big job is for the construction of three tunnels, embankments and roadways between O'Brien Creek and Pollack. The contract was awarded by the Bureau of Reclamation on May 24.

It was understood that the C. I. O. had been undertaking to negotiate with the firm to seek control of the work on the project, but that the A. F. of L. unions landed the agreement.

BUY AT HOME PLAN WINS AID OF SALINAS UNIONS

Salinas, Cal. (AFLWNS).—Strong backing of the "Buy in Salinas" program was announced by Lyman Dixon, secretary of the Salinas Central Labor Council, who revealed that plans are being formed to ask all members of affiliated labor unions to participate actively in the campaign to promote the interest of home products and local American merchants.

"Having labor to sell," Mr. Dixon declared, "we should support the city the community and ourselves we must keep Salinas dollars in Salinas pockets."

HANDBAG UNION WINS PAY BOOST FOR 700

(Continued from Page 1)

all cutters. In November the union is to negotiate with the firm for a general wage increase for all workers.

The other provisions in both contracts include: Time and one-half for all overtime; a minimum wage of $14 per week, closed union shop, no worker to be discharged without conference, union arbitration of disputes, etc.

The contracts were signed for a period of one year.

The R & K Leather Goods Company, Inc., and the Leather Fabrics Creations, Inc., are two of the most important firms in the pocketbook industry in the U. S. A. Between them they employ more than 350 workers in two factories, one located in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, manufacturing exclusively the "dollar" line; and the Leather Fabrics Creations, Inc., employs about 300 workers and makes a more particular line of handbags.

Both contracts were negotiated and signed by Samuel Reznick, president, on behalf of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook & Novelty Workers' Union; Charles Martin, business agent, and local officers of the Perth Amboy and Trenton.

Mr. Reznick expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the gains negotiated for the union were brought about in a peaceful and friendly manner between the firms and the union. He also expressed the opinion that these relations would continue as well in the future.

RACKETS BUREAU PROBES HARLEM LABOR UNION

A. F. of L. Unions in New York File Racketeering Charges With Assistant District Attorney Gerfein.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Assistant District Attorney Murray Gerfein, in charge of the Racket Bureau, has launched an inquiry into the activities of the Harlem Labor Union, according to an announcement by District No. 2, Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The action, it was stated, followed a conference between Mr. Gerfein and a group of trade union officials "at which evidence purporting to show racketeering and extortion activities by the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., was laid before Mr. Gerfein."

At the same time Miguel Garriga, vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, called upon members and officials of several food industries unions affiliated with the international, as well as upon employers with whom these unions have contracts, "to cooperate in the case with the District Attorney's office by submitting to Mr. Gerfein any facts they may possess bearing on the investigation."

In its statement regarding the charges the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America said:

"The Harlem Labor Union, Inc., has offices at 254 West 135th Street. Arthur Reid is president and John Paris is secretary.

"Among those attending the conference with Mr. Gerfein besides Mr. Garriga were James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Conrad Kay of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, Local 623; James A. Webster, secretary-treasurer of Local 386, Bartenders and Restaurant Employes Union; Harry Reich, president of Local 89, Cooks and Kitchen Workers Union; Manning Johnson of the Cafeteria Employes Union, Local 302; William Meserich, president of the Harlem Local Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International, and representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 814."

It was learned that the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., which is unaffiliated with the A. F. of L., was charged also with establishing a local with a name similar to that of one of the A. F. of L. unions, thereby misleading unions in a way that was misleading to culinary workers.

Mr. Webster stated that his union intended to present the case involving the Harlem Labor Union to the State Labor Department shortly.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS LEGALITY OF PICKETING

Ruling Handed Down in Des Moines Refuses to Continue Injunction Against Trades and Labor Assembly.

Des Moines, Iowa (AFLWNS).—The United States District Court here dismissed the application filed 18 months ago by the Des Moines Waste Paper Company and the Iowa Fibre Products Company for permanent injunctions to restrain the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, Secretary J. W. Souter, et al., from picketing the plants of the companies.

The injunctions followed a strike called by an A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union composed of handlers and sorters employed by the concerns in protest against alleged poor working conditions and the low wage of 20 cents an hour.

Attorneys for the companies claimed that pickets other than employes of a struck plant are not protected by the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law. The Federal Court overruled this contention and sustained the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibits the issuance of injunctions against both employes of a firm and pickets of other unions who rally to the support of the strikers.

CALIFORNIA JUDGE ENDS PICKETING INJUNCTION

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Sacramento, Calif.—Superior Judge Timothy L. Fitzpatrick dissolved a temporary restraining order secured by the Cleaners and Dyers Association, which prohibited the picketing of the Link-Belt Company's plant by the Machinists' union, which was seeking a closed shop agreement with the firm.

In dissolving the order Judge Fitzpatrick said:

"On the question of whether unions may legally picket where there is a labor dispute in the signing of a contract between employer and employe, or where there is a question of the continued employment of union men working with non-union employes, or under similar circumstances, and a picket line is formed around the employer's business, it is conceded that the picketing is peaceful, this court is without power to grant relief in the absence of an ordinance or State law prohibiting picketing.

"I do not believe that Sections 21 and 923 of the Labor Code are applicable to this case. This statute was passed for another purpose, namely, to prohibit the so-called 'yellow-dog' contracts and to encourage collective bargaining between employer and employe."

LABOR MAN NAMED FOR OHIO BUILDING BOARD

Columbus, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Governor John W. Bricker has appointed Ed Switalski, Portsmouth labor leader and secretary of the State Association of Journeymen Plumbers, to the Public Institutional Building Authority.

JUDGE AFFLICTED WITH INJUNCTION BRAINSTORM!

Edict Issued by Chancellor Harrington, of Dover, Del., Prohibits Union Members From Informing Possible Patrons That Rialto Theatre Is Unfair to Organized Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Dover, Del.—An outstanding example of the extent to which judicial tyranny has developed in the country is the injunction process to prevent the workers organized in trade unions from improving their economic conditions by picketing business places as a method of persuading employers to negotiate agreements with unions, is indicated in the injunction issued by Chancellor Wm. Wales Harrington, in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware in and for Newcastle County, restraining the Motion Picture Machine Projectionists, Local Union No. 473, A. F. of L. affiliate, from picketing the Rialto Theatre which the union has a controversy.

After stating that the testimony in the case had been carefully considered by the Chancellor" the judicial edict declared that "it is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Chancellor that a writ of this court issue perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendants, their agents, representatives, servants and employees, and each of them, while on adjacent or near the premises of complainant, No. 220-222 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, known as the Rialto Theatre, from in any manner interfering with or hindering or obstructing the complainant in the free and uncontrolled use, occupancy and enjoyment of said premises and the business conducted therein; from picketing or patrolling, or causing to be picketed or patrolled, the sidewalks or streets in front of or adjacent to complainant's said theatre with placards or banners; from congregating, whether singly or in groups, in the vicinity of or near the entrances to or from said premises, and from accosting or detaining, or causing to be accosted or detained, on the sidewalks or streets in front of or adjacent to complainant's theatre any person or persons seeking to enter complainant's theatre, for the purpose of disuading him, her, or them from patronizing or working for complainant, or from calling their attention to any alleged unfairness of complainant to union labor, or otherwise undertaking to influence said prospective patrons and employes from patronizing or entering the service of complainant.

"And it is further ordered by the Chancellor, that the defendants pay the costs incurred in this case, thereby taxed in the sum of nineteen and sixty-eight hundreds ($99.68) dollars within twenty days from this date or attachment."

GEORGIA JOBLESS PAID OVER MILLION DOLLARS

Atlanta, Ga. (AFLWNS).—Over a million dollars in unemployment compensation benefits were paid to Georgia's jobless between the latter part of November, the date the law became effective, and May 15, Commissioner of Labor Ben T. Huiet announced.

The money, Commissioner Huiet said, was distributed among unemployed workers in 154 counties of the county in the State and was represented by approximately 174,000 checks. The average check was about $5.75.

Claims disposed of during the period numbered 214,772, representing 60,076 initial and 183,096 continued.

Benefit payments for the week ending May 13, totaled $76,158.22 and 13,242 claims were filed, he stated. Claims disposed of during the week aggregated slightly over 16,000.

Under the Georgia unemployment compensation Act, benefits are paid insured workers and when they lose their jobs through no fault of their own and meet eligibility requirements.

Commissioner Huiet said employment conditions in the State are much better than last year and that as a result fewer workers have applied for benefits.

LONGER WORK WEEK EDICT IS HIT BY FRENCH SEAMEN

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The branches of the French officers', engineers' and seamen's unions at Rouen, France, have protested vigorously against the impairment of their working conditions by the recent 40-hour decrees issued by the French Government.

As a result of the decree of December 31, 1938, abolishing the 40-hour week, the intercoastal service of more than 4,000 French seamen have lost their jobs, and many hundreds more are threatened with the layoff.

The new decrees have also greatly increased the number of hours which watch system on the smaller vessels and reduced the manning scale on others.

OWOSSO MAYOR REFUSES CITY HALL TO UNIONS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Owosso, Mich.—The Owosso and Shiawassee County Federation of Labor strongly protested the Mayor of Owosso for his refusal to permit the A. F. of L. unions to use the City Hall for meetings, declaring that no suitable space was now available elsewhere.

Pointing out that the City Hall is owned by the citizens of Owosso, and that the thirty-one A. F. of L. unions in Owosso are made up of citizens, the Federation of Labor in a letter to the Mayor emphasized the fact that practically all owosso plants are operating successfully under A. F. of L. agreements with no all-down strikes to stop production. Therefore, the Federation declared, City Hall should be made available for union meetings whenever the necessity for the use of it arose.

Incidentally, the Federation of Labor upbraided the Mayor and the City Commission for imposing the low wage of thirty cents an hour on firemen, declaring that such a small pay are asked to endanger their lives to give police and fire protection at long hours.

GREEN ASKS GOV. JAMES TO VETO PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-LABOR BILL

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has the right of appeal in complaint cases to be accorded full protection. The amendment will only serve to harass and annoy legitimate labor organizations which have been overburdened, by subjecting them to unnecessary court proceedings.

Section 6 (f) is a limitation on the right of the Board to order reinstatement of employees when employers have engaged in unfair labor practices. It also permits the court to exercise independent discretion over the orders of the Board in respect to reinstatements and to reverse such orders if in the independent opinion of the court it differs with the views of the Board on questions of fact.

Section 8 (f) requires labor unions to engage their own lawyers in the prosecution of charges and compels labor employers unless a Deputy Attorney General is assigned to prosecute the case. This will entail considerable difficulties and expense for labor unions which are the victims of unfair labor practices of employers.

Nullifies State Anti-Injunction Law

"Section 9 (d) virtually nullifies the Pennsylvania State Norris-La Guardia Act passed in 1937. Limits the jurisdiction of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes. The amendment takes away from labor the protection of this Act in those cases which come under the National Labor Relations Act. This is a disastrous provision in that it will bring back government by injunction, and labor unions will be subjected to numerous court injunctions, thus reviving the evil which the 1937 Act was passed to overcome.

Destroys Labor Relations Law Benefits

"Section 9 (e) destroys completely all benefits of the State Labor Relations Act. By this provision petitions or charges which relate to acts occurring more than six weeks prior to the filing of a petition or charges must be automatically dismissed. Labor unions frequently cannot discover unfair labor practices on the part of employers within so short a period of six weeks. This provision is designed to destroy any possible benefit which labor might derive from any other provision in the Act.

Victimizes Workers

"The foregoing Section is supplemented with Section 10 (1) which declares a forfeiture of all rights of employees who have been found to have participated in alleged unfair labor practices. Thus an employer can perpetrate outrages upon employees, and the employees will be denied all rights whatsoever if they have in any minor manner committed an employer unfair labor practice.

"There are other objectionable features to the amendments, but the foregoing clearly demonstrate the seriousness of the objectionable features of these amendments which will seriously affect the workers of the rights under the original labor relations act but revive the evil of the labor injunction and impose new and outrageous burdens and obligations upon the workers of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the great State of Pennsylvania should subscribe to the principles which harks back to the days of slavery."

STATE EMPLOYES FORM CHAPTER IN COLUMBUS

Columbus, Ohio (AFLWNS).—A new chapter of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes has been formed here by employes of the State Department of Industrial Relations. The chapter affiliated with Local Union No. 5, the State branch of the S.C.M.E.

Wisconsin Labor Withdraws Suit Challenging Catlin Act Validity

Continued from Page 1)

officials Judge Padway made the following statement to the court:

"This suit was brought by the State Federation of Labor and its affiliates to restrain criminal prosecution for picketing by minority groups of employes subject to the provisions of the Catlin bill.

"The State Federation of Labor takes the position that the Catlin bill is unconstitutional in that it denies freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and due process of law guarantees.

"In view of the stand taken by the attorney general and by the district attorney of Milwaukee county, that the Catlin bill is not a criminal statute and therefore no arrests will be made by the public authorities for the violation of the law, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has accepted the relief it seeks by this lawsuit and which the court could grant if an injunction were issued against the public officials.

"The declaratory release, while important, can well be raised—that is, the issues can be raised in proceedings brought by employers.

"The State Federation is highly gratified over the interpretation and announcements of the attorney general and district attorney.

"The State Federation, having attained the relief it sought in this case, the burden now shifts to the employers and those who sponsored the Catlin bill to attain its constitutionality.

"The unions now need not fear arrests or convictions under this unconstitutional and illegal enactment. They will be free to pursue their normal activities without fear of arrest and our affiliates are being so advised.

"I have advised the State Federation that the act is unconstitutional, and since we have the right to engage in peaceful picketing, we will proceed to do so."

The Catlin act, without providing a specific penalty, forbids picketing when less than 51 per cent of the workers of a particular employer are on strike. Under the old State labor code and under rulings of the State and United States supreme courts picketing had been allowed where only a minority or even none of a particular employer's force was on strike.

Railroad Firemen Demand Union-Made Paper

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the International Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department, announced that he had received a communication from Robert L. Glenn, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, stating that the contract on paper for this official publication of the Brotherhood will expire in August. Mr. Glenn submitted the names of three paper mills to Mr. Ornburn, stating that the next year's paper supply of 360 tons would be of union watermarked paper.

Daily the Union Label Trades Department receives requests for names of firms that display the Union Label on their merchandise.

Mr. Ornburn stated that he was highly elated over the fact that the six railway brotherhoods that are not directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all railroad and international unions, regardless of whether or not they are affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department, are demanding the union label on paper and all other products purchased.

Gov. Dickinson Vetoes Firemen's 72-Hour Law

Lansing, Mich. (AFLWNS).—Governor Dickinson used his veto power to kill Senate enrolled act No. 67, introduced by Senator Earl Munshaw, whereby the hours of labor for municipal firemen would be reduced from 84 to 72 hour week.

The measure was strongly supported by the Michigan Fire Fighters Association, various local organizations of firemen and labor groups.

The measure was opposed by Mayor Reading of Detroit and by the municipal councils of Flint, Grand Rapids and Lansing because of the alleged expense involved and the invasion of home rights.

In his veto message Governor Dickinson said:

"It is a direct invasion of home rule principles and would upset local budgets already approved in many cities. The bill is also objectionable in that it would force local governments in order to balance its budgets. This legislation (to reduce firemen's hours) would force additional financial burdens on some local governments at an unfortunate time."

Proctor and Gamble Co. Unfair to Union Potters

Washington, D. C (AFLWNS).—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor issued the following statement:

"The Proctor and Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, has entered into an agreement with the Shawnee Pottery Company of Zanesville, Ohio, for pottery ware to be used as premiums in connection with the sale of Proctor and Gamble products. The Shawnee Pottery Company is a non-union concern."

In commenting on the Proctor and Gamble Company's action, I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department said:

"There are thirty-six 'fair' pottery manufacturers in the State of Ohio who have collective bargaining agreements and that the great State of Pennsylvania should subscribe to the need for any Ohio concern to use pottery that does not bear the Union Label."

RETAIL CLERKS SIGN UP KROGER'S AKRON STORES

Akron, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Officials of the Retail Clerks Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced the negotiation of a contract with the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company covering approximately 100 employes in the company's 20 stores in Summit County.

The hours are fixed at 54 per week with time and one-half for overtime. Vacations with pay are included.

The agreement provides for a wage of $16 a week for starting male clerks, increasing to $19 after ten years; $14 for female clerks and $16 after two years, and $32 a week for managers.

The contract provides for a preferential shop.

460 RAILROAD WORKERS SUFFER FATAL INJURIES

Chicago, Ill. (AFLWNS).—Four hundred and sixty employes on class I railroads in the United States were victims of accident fatalities during 1938, the National Safety Council said, totalled 15,014.